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Patton Boggs, LLP
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EXAMINER

SCOTT, RANDY A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2109

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/16/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/668,732	KUMAR, NANDHU	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Randy Scott	2109	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

This Office Action is in response to the Application filed September 23, 2003.

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

On line 2 of e.g. [004], the term "facilities" should be --facilitates--.

On line 4 of e.g. [0021], the term "connect the server" should be --connect to the server--.

On line 1 of e.g. [0027], the term "These examples illustrates" should be -- These examples illustrate--.

On line 8 of e.g. [0038], the term "For example, the various elements or components may be combined or integrated in another system or certain features may be omitted, or not omitted " should be -- For example, the various elements or components may be combined or integrated in another system, certain features may be omitted, or not omitted --.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 1 – 5, 7, 9-10, 14, 23, 26-30, 33, 35, 36, 40, and 41 are objected to because of the following informalities:

On line 5 of claim 1 the term "a publication/subscription notification type of architecture" should be -- a publication/subscription notification type of said architecture --.

On line 7 of claim 1 the term "a connector in communication the first queue" should be -- a connector in communication with the first queue --.

On lines 1-2 of claim 2 the term "message services" should be -- said message services --.

On line 2 of claim 2 the term "a publication/subscription notification type of architecture" should be --said publication/subscription notification type of architecture --.

On line 4 of claim 2 the term "messages" should be -- said messages --.

On line 1 of claim 3 the term "the location" should be --a location --.

On line 1 of claim 3 the term "at least one message" should be -- at least one of the messages --.

On line 1 of claim 4 the term "an address" should be -- the address --.

On line 1 of claim 4 the term "at least one message" should be -- at least one of the messages --.

On line 1 of claim 5 the term "an address" should be -- the address --.

On line 1 of claim 5 the term "at least one message" should be -- at least one of the messages --.

On line 2 of claim 7 the term "messages" should be -- said messages --.

On line 1 of claim 9 the term "a JMS queue" should be -- said JMS queue --.

On line 2 of claim 9 the term "messages" should be -- said messages --.

On line 1 of claim 10 the term "a JMS queue" should be -- said JMS queue --.

On line 2 of claim 10 the term "messages" should be -- said messages --.

On line 1 of claim 14 the term "connector" should be -- said connector --.

On line 5 of claim 16 the term "a message" should be --one of said messages --.

On line 5 of claim 16 the term "the message for the business component" should be --wherein the message is for the business component --.

On line 7 of claim 16 the term "the message" should be --one of said messages --.

On line 8 of claim 16 the term "the message" should be --one of said messages --.

On line 10 of claim 16 the term "the message" should be --one of said messages --.

On line 2 of claim 17 the term "the message" should be --one of said messages --.

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On line 1 of claim 18 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 1 of claim 19 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 2 of claim 20 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 1 of claim 21 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 2 of claim 21 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 2 of claim 22 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 3 of claim 22 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 2 of claim 23 the term “messages” should be -- said messages --.

On line 2 of claim 23 the term “portion” should be -- said portion --.

On line 3 of claim 23 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 2 of claim 24 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 3 of claim 24 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 4 of claim 24 the term “the message” should be --one of said messages --.

On line 1 of claim 26 the term “The system” should be -- a system --.

On line 5 of claim 26 the term “a publication/subscription notification type queue” should be --
said publication/subscription notification type queue --.

On line 6 of claim 26 the term “the notification type” should be --a notification type --.

On line 10 of claim 26 the term “queue” should be --queues --.

On line 3 of claim 27 the term “the first and second queues” should be --first and second queues
--.

On line 3 of claim 27 the term “the message” should be --a message --.

On line 1 of claim 28 the term “associate” should be -- associated --.

On line 2 of claim 28 the term "each message" should be -- each of said messages --.

On line 2 of claim 29 the term "each message" should be -- each of said messages --.

On line 1 of claim 30 the term "an information" should be -- said information --.

On line 2 of claim 33 the term "a type of message" should be -- a type of the message --.

On line 6 of claim 35 the term "a publication/subscription notification type of architecture" should be -- a publication/subscription notification type of said architecture --.

On line 1 of claim 36 the term "a publication/subscription notification type of architecture" should be -- said publication/subscription notification type of architecture --.

On line 2 of claim 40 the term "each message" should be -- each of said messages --.

On line 2 of claim 41 the term "each message" should be -- each of said messages --.

The applicant should also correct the following error: Claim number 39 is missing from the applicant's claims. The ordering of the application's claims needs to be addressed.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 26 recites the limitation "the notification type" in line 6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim because a 'notification type' had not been solely specified before it was mentioned in claim 26, only the limitation of a 'notification type queue'.

4. Claim 27 recites the limitation "the first and second" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim because a 'first and second queue' had not been solely specified before it was mentioned in claim 27 or in claim 26, which claim 27 is dependent upon, only a publication/subscription notification type queue and a notification type queue had been specified, therefore it is unclear which queue the applicant intended to regard as the first or second queue in this instance. The applicant failed to specify if either queue did correspond to the first or second queue.

5. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. As to claim 33, the scope of the term "a type of message" cannot be ascertained because the specification fails to disclose the possible types of messages the trace-key is determining for the message in question.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

7. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 USC 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

In claim 1, the limitations of a connector in communication with the first queue via the wrapper, the connector further in communication with the business component and operable to communicate messages from the first queue to the business component are recited. The limitations with claim 1 are is non-statutory because the applicant failed to specify a correlating tangible result as to when the connector is in communication with the business component. Being operable to communicate messages from a queue to a business component is not a tangible limitation because being operable to communicate messages is abstract and doesn't embody the concrete result of messages being sent to the business components upon notification. The above claim lacks tangible output because the claim fails to mention any real world use occurring within the system once the notification type of architecture is employed.

Claim 2-15 fail to resolve the deficiencies of claim 1 because there isn't any added language in either dependent claims that includes a limitation that would further limit claim 1 into producing a tangible output or that would cause claim 1 to produce a real world result because the added limitation only further pertains to an actual notification or message being sent to the business component, only the possibility of this occurrence.

8. Claims 26-34 are rejected under 35 USC 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

In claim 26, the limitations of a first component operable to communicate with a publication/subscription notification type queue, a second component operable to communicate with a notification type queue other than a publication/subscription type queue by registering with a wrapper of the notification type, a business component interface operable to communicate

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with business components, and a transaction component operable to verify that messages from one of the publication/subscription notification type queue and the notification type queue are received by the business components before the messages are consumed. The limitations with claim 26 are is non-statutory because the applicant failed to specify a tangible input as to the purpose of transmitting messages from one of the notification type queues to the business component in this particular claim. The applicant also failed to specify any tangible result once the transaction component was made operable to verify messages were received by the components. Being operable to verify that messages from a queue to a business component is not a tangible limitation because being operable to communicate messages is abstract and doesn't embody the concrete result of any real world result occurring once the transaction component was operable to verify that messages were received. The above claim lacks tangible output because the claim fails to mention any real world use occurring within the system once the notification type of architecture is employed.

Claim 27-34 fail to resolve the deficiencies of claim 26 because there isn't any added language in either dependent claims that includes a limitation that would further limit claim 26 into producing a tangible output or that would cause claim 26 to produce a real world result because the added limitation only further pertains to an actual notification or message being sent to the business component, only the possibility of this occurrence.

9. Claims 35-41 are rejected under 35 USC 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter

In claim 35, limitations are embodied that involve the use of a Vitria business-ware

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component and a MQ series queue. With respect to e.g. [0017] of the applicant's specification, an MQ Series queue may be implemented as pre-existing software causing the limitations in claim 35 to fall under non-statutory subject matter. As disclosed in the applicant's specification in e.g. [007] and e.g. [0017], MQ Series is IBM registered software and prevents the claim from being a utility or an embodiment of new and useful subject matter.

Claim 36-41 fail to resolve the deficiencies of claim 35 because there isn't any added language in either dependent claims that includes a limitation that would further limit claim 35 into providing statutory subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless - -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

11. Claims 26-28 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (b) as being anticipated by Hogan et al (Pat # US 5,799,156).

Hogan et al teaches a system including the limitation for a first component operable to communicate with a publication/subscription notification type queue (see spec, sec. 36, lines 44-50 and sec. 41, lines 5-15, which teaches this limitation because a Central Manage Processor (CMP) is in communication with a queue wherein the messages transmitted from a Call Route

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Distributor (CRD) to the queue that includes subscriber/published information), a second component operable to communicate with a notification type queue other than a publication/subscription type queue by registering with a wrapper of the notification type (see spec, sec. 56, lines 26-42 & sec. 57, lines 1-9, which teaches this limitation because messages are sent from a message queue to a procedure kernel not associated with subscribing clients while the log procedure register's with the CLIF procedure created by the procedure kernel), a business component interface operable to communicate with business components (see spec, sec. 41, lines 25-30, which teaches this limitation because the CRD has an interface allowing the CRD to other components within the network), and a transaction component operable to verify that messages from one of the publication/subscription notification type queue and the notification type queue are received by the business components before the messages are consumed (see spec, sec. 131, lines 1-38), which teaches this limitation because a client server interface (CLIF) is embedded to verify that a message has been received at its destination before the responding application processes the message).

With respect to claim 27 Hogan et al teach a method including the limitation comprising a logging component operable to record information related to messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated between one of the first and second queues and the business components (see spec, sec. 10, lines 1-10, which teaches this limitation because a log procedure receives the billing server terminate message in regards to the message communicated between the message queue and the subscribing component stating why the application was terminated).

With respect to claim 28 Hogan et al teach a method including a limitation for wherein the record includes a date and time associated with each message (see spec, sec. 10, lines 1-10, which teaches this limitation because the login message generated from the log procedure contains the time in which the application started and terminated).

12. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless - -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

13. Claims 1-2, and 6-7 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (e) as being anticipated by Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984).

Quinlan et al teach a method including the limitations of a business component utilizing messages (see e.g. [0043], which teaches a business component utilizing messages because devices on a network communicate synchronization messages with one another), a first queue to manage messaging services, the first queue employing an architecture other than publication/subscription type notification (see claim 8, which teaches this limitation because a first queue is implemented to receive modification indicators from a first device on the network without a specified subscription), a wrapper to enable the first queue to operate a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], which teaches this

limitation because synchronization controller allows for polling, which is a form of subscribing to the queue for the publication of messages, which allows for SMS alerts to generate upon notifications is embedded within each message queue), and a connector in communication with the first queue via the wrapper, the connector further in communication with the business component and operable to communicate messages from the first queue to the business component (see claims 7-8, which teaches this limitation because the invention consists of a routing system to send messages or modification indicators from the first queue to a device within the network).

With respect to claim 2, Quinlan et al teach a method including the limitation of a second queue to manage message services (claim 8, which teaches this limitation because a second queue is implemented to manage indicators or messages sent from devices within the network), a limitation for employing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], which teaches this limitation because the remote message queues implement a polling architecture to alert an application on a device of a message), and a limitation wherein the connector communicates with the second queue to communicate messages from the second queue to the business component (see claims 7-8, which teaches this limitation because the invention consists of a routing system to send messages or modification indicators from the second queue to a device within the network).

With respect to claim 6, Quinlan et al teach a method including the limitation wherein the first queue is a polling type queue (see e.g. [0077], which teaches this limitation because the messages sent to the messages queues embedded in the system use a polling system to notify device applications of new messages).

With respect to claim 7, Quinlan et al teach a method including the limitation wherein the connector is further operable to communicate messages from the business component to at least one of the first and second queues (see claims 7-8 which teach this limitation because the router is embedded to send indicators or messages from the device to its corresponding queue).

14. Claims 16-21 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (e) as being anticipated by Blevins et al (Pub # US 2004/0236780).

With respect to claim 16, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitations for providing a business component (see abstract, which implies this limitation because a message broker within the invention allows a client server to publish to or subscribe to a message channel), providing a connector in communication with the business component (see e.g. [0027], which teaches this limitation because a JMS connector is provided with the message broker), subscribing by the connector to the message queue (see e.g. [0067], which teaches this limitation because JMS connectors are used by message brokers in order to subscribe to a JMS queue), providing a message to the message queue, the message for the business component (see e.g. [0067], which teaches this limitation because JMS connectors are able to route messages from JMS queues), notifying the connector that the message is in the message queue (see e.g. [0076], which teaches this limitation because the connector listens to myapp.myqueue to see if a message is present within the queue), obtaining, by the connector, the message from the message queue (see e.g. [0073], which teaches this limitation because the JMS connectors can take incoming messages from the message queue), communicating the message to the business component (see e.g. [0073], which teaches this limitation because the message can be routed to

the URI of the message broker), and verifying that the business component has received the message (see e.g. [0076], which teaches this limitation because a JMS property status header is established only upon receipt of a message).

With respect to claim 17, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the connector verifies that the business component has received the message before the message is consumed from the message queue (see e.g. [0068], which teaches limitation because when a message is published it is determined which subscriber should receive the message before the message is en-queued in the message queue).

With respect to claim 18, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the message queue consumes the message (see e.g. [0068], which teaches this limitation because a message is en-queued in its appropriate message queue after it is determined which subscriber receives the message).

With respect to claim 19, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the connector consumes the message (see e.g. [0073], which teaches this limitation because the JMS connector can take incoming messages and associate them with a message broker channel).

With respect to claim 20, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for transforming the message (see e.g. [0031], which teaches this limitation because a message may be re-routed back to the after a transformation is performed on the message).

With respect to claim 21, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein transforming the message includes parsing the message and communicating at least a

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portion of a data portion of the message to the business component (see e.g. [0034], which teaches this limitation because a message may be parsed before being sent to the subscriber).

With respect to claim 23, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the access to the message queue via the connector to the business component includes selectively identifying messages by a portion of the message (see claim 1, which teaches this limitation because a query component extracts data from a message to determine which subscriber should receive the message).

With respect to claim 24, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for prioritizing the message (see e.g. [0076], which teaches this limitation because a JMS property priority may be assigned for a message), transforming the message (see e.g. [0031], as stated above), and a limitation for consuming the message (see e.g. [0073], which teaches this limitation because a JMS connector may take incoming messages from the JMS queue).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

16. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Stewart et al (US Pat # 7,047,292).

In reference to claim 3 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for first queue employing an architecture other than publication/subscription type notification (see claim 8, as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is located in a file.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is located in a file is well known in the art as illustrated by Stewart et al, which teaches a method including the limitation wherein an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is located in a file (see spec, sec. 7, lines 1-23, which implies this limitation because a configuration file contains contents for storing an address of a network management requests that is places on a task queue).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation for providing an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is located in a file in order to improve upon transport of messages from network clients to a message queue, as implied in sec. 7, lines 1-23 of Stewart et al.

17. Claims 4-5 are is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Brandt et al (US Pat # 6,377,993).

In reference to claims 4 and 5 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for a wrapper to enable the first queue to operate a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is on a socket connection and a port connection.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is on a socket connection and a port connection is well known in the art as illustrated by Brandt et al, which teaches a method including the limitation wherein an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is on a socket connection and a port connection (see spec, sec. 14, lines 51 - 67, and sec. 15, lines 1-25, which implies this limitation because a port connection and socket connection are used to locate messages on the message queue within the invention).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation for providing an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is on a socket connection and a port connection in order to improve upon allocation of messages for a requesting client, as implied in sec. 15, lines 1-15 of Brandt et al.

18. Claims 8 –10, 12, and 14 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780).

In reference to claims 8-10, 12 and 14 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for a second queue to manage messaging services (see claim 8, as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue, a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a file, a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a URI remotely, a limitation for wherein the second queue is further defined as JMS standards API operable for inter-client communication, and wherein the connector is further defined as a JMS enabled connector.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a JMS queue to manage messages to business components, a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a file, and a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a URI remotely are well known in the art as illustrated by Blevins et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for delivering messages to a JMS (see e.g. [0028], which implies this limitation because a messages sent from components on the network to a JMS queue), a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a file (see e.g. [0038], which implies this limitation because messages sent to the JMS queue may be stored in a java web service (JWS) file), and a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a URI remotely (see e.g. [0073], which implies this limitation because messages sent to and from the message queues may be associated with a URI), a limitation for wherein the second queue is

further defined as JMS standards API operable for inter-client communication (see e.g. [0028], which implies this limitation because client message broker component in communication with the JMS queue and the JMS connector, may be embedded with a Java API), and wherein the connector is further defined as a JMS enabled connector (see e.g. [0027], which shows that a JMS connector is embedded within the system).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation for providing a JMS queue to manage messages to business components, for wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue, a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a file, a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a URI remotely, a limitation for wherein the second queue is further defined as JMS standards API operable for inter-client communication, and wherein the connector is further defined as a JMS enabled connector in order to improve transmission of JMS messages from applications or business components, as implied in e.g. [0022] of Blevins et al.

19. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Watchel (US Pat # 6,847,974).

In reference to claim 11 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for a wrapper to enable the first queue to operate a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the wrapper is further defined as a JMS enabled wrapper.

The general concepts of a limitation of a limitation for wherein the wrapper is further defined as a JMS enabled wrapper is well known in the art as illustrated by Watchel, which teaches a method including the limitation wherein the wrapper is further defined as a JMS enabled wrapper (see spec, sec. 20, lines 30-65, which implies this limitation because a wrapper is provided in the JMS enabled messaging system to facilitate for requests and messages to be sent from a network client to and from the messaging queue as embodied in a message queue within a publication/subscription notification architecture).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation for wherein the wrapper is further defined as a JMS enabled wrapper in order to provide for effective transport of messages from network clients to a message queue, as implied in sec. 20, lines 30-65 of Watchel.

20. Claims 13 & 15 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780).

In reference to claims 13 and 15 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for a wrapper to enable the first queue to operate a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the publication/subscription notification type of architecture of the first queue enabled by the wrapper facilitates the connector registering with the first queue, via the wrapper, the second queue such that when at least one of the first and the second queues receive messages for the

connector, the at least one of the first and second queues notify the connector, and wherein the connector is operable to register with the wrapper of the first queue as a JMS client.

The general concepts of a limitation wherein the publications/subscription notification type of architecture of the first queue enabled by the wrapper facilitates the connector registering with the first queue, via the wrapper, and with the second queue such that when at least one of the first and the second queues receive messages for the connector, the at least one of the first and second queues notify the connector, and wherein the connector is operable to register with the wrapper of the first queue as a JMS client are well known in the art as illustrated by Blevins et al, which teaches a method including the limitation wherein the publication/subscription notification type of architecture of the first queue enabled by the wrapper facilitates the connector registering with the first queue, via the wrapper (see e.g. [0067], which implies this limitation because the JMS connectors embedded within the system are used to connect messages from applications to the corresponding message queue to provide for subscription based notification), with the second queue such that when at least one of the first and the second queues receive messages for the connector, the at east one of the first and second queues notify the connector (see e.g. [0073], which implies this limitation because messages can be published by a JMS queue for a connector to receive and associate with a particular URI or message broker channel), and wherein the connector is operable to register with the wrapper of the first queue as a JMS client (see e.g. [0067], which implies this limitation because JMS connectors are an embodiment of the message brokers within the system, the broker can register static subscribers for reception/deployment of messages to and from the message queue).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation wherein the publication/subscription notification type of architecture of the first queue enabled by the wrapper facilitates the connector registering with the first queue, via the wrapper, the second queue such that when at least one of the first and the second queues receive messages for the connector, the at least one of the first and second queues notify the connector, and wherein the connector is operable to register with the wrapper of the first queue as a JMS client in order to provide for effective queuing of messages in a JMS enabled network, as implied in e.g. [0067] of Blevins et al.

21. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780) in view of Rand (Pub # US 2003/0226142).

In reference to claim 22 Blevins et al teach a method including a limitation for verifying that the business component has received the message (see e.g. [0076], as stated above).

Blevins et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the method of verifying that the business component received the message includes communicating with the message queue regarding a rate of delivery of the message to the business component.

The general concepts of a limitation for wherein the method of verifying that the business component received the message includes communicating with the message queue regarding a rate of delivery of the message to the business component is well known in the art as illustrated by Rand, which teaches a method including the limitation for wherein the method of verifying that the business component received the message includes communicating with the message queue regarding a rate of delivery of the message to the business component (see e.g. [0025],

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which implies this limitation because a delivery rate of ads sent from the advertising queue to a subscriber is determined and monitored over a period of time).

It would have been obvious for wherein the method of verifying that the business component received the message includes communicating with the message queue regarding a rate of delivery of the message to the business component in order to ensure that an effective transfer of data to subscribing components is achieved, as implied in e.g. [0025] of Rand.

22. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780) in view of Chandra et al (Pat # US 6,058,389).

In reference to claim 25 Blevins et al teach a method including a limitation for enabling a publication/subscription notification type architecture (see e.g. [0026], as which implies this limitation because publication methods are embedded within the invention to service subscribers) and registering a connector to a queue enabling the publication/subscription notification architecture (see e.g. [0027], which implies this limitation because a JMS connector is implemented with a JMS queue and the subscribing clients in order to transmit messages).

Blevins et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for providing a second queue utilizing a polling notification type architecture and providing a wrapper enabling a publication/subscription notification architecture by the second queue.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a second queue utilizing a polling notification type architecture and providing a wrapper enabling a publication/subscription notification architecture by the second queue are well known in the art as illustrated by Chandra et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for providing a second queue utilizing a

polling notification type architecture (see claim 25, which implies this limitation because a second queue is implemented within the invention for the client subscription messaging system) and providing a wrapper enabling a publication/subscription notification architecture by the second queue (see spec, sec. 30, lines 15-30, which implies this limitation because a wrapper is provided to enable the subscribing process of message queues for the plurality of client applications).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Blevins et al to include the use of a limitation for providing a second queue utilizing a polling notification type architecture and providing a wrapper enabling a publication/subscription notification architecture by the second queue in order to provide for effective queuing of request messages from applications in a network, as implied in sec. 2, lines 27-47 of Chandra et al.

23. Claims 29 – 32 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Hogan et al (Pat # US 5,799,156) in view of Aldred et al (Pat # US 6,654,805).

In reference to claims 29-32, Hogan et al teach a method including the limitations for a logging component operable to record information related to messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated between one of the first and second queues and the business components (see spec, sec. 10, lines 1-10, as stated above).

Hogan et al teach all the limitation discussed except for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the

message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message.

The general concept of limitations for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message are well known in the art as illustrated by Aldred et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message (see spec, sec. 3, lines 40 – 67, which implies this limitation because a trace flag is used trace messages originating from a processing unit), a limitation wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message (see spec, sec. 3, lines 58-67, which implies this limitation because the trace flag includes a message ID), a limitation wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message (see spec, sec. 4, lines 1-20, which implies this limitation because the location of messages in question are retrieved by a message checking program), and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message (see spec, sec. 4, lines 1-20, which implies this limitation because the origin node of the message is located as well).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hogan et al to include the use of a limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message in

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order to improve upon locating messages in a queue, as illustrated in sec. 3, lines 43-67 of Aldred et al.

24. Claims 33-34 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Hogan et al (Pat # US 5,799,156) in view of Aldred et al (Pat # US 6,654,805) and Van Renesse et al (Pat # US 6,134,244).

In reference to claims 33-34, Hogan et al teach a method including the limitations for a logging component operable to record information related to messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated between one of the first and second queues and the business components (see spec, sec. 10, lines 1-10, as stated above).

Hogan et al teach all the limitation discussed except for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message, and wherein the information included with the tracekey includes a type and size of the message.

The general concept of limitations for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message are well known in the art as illustrated by Aldred et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message (see spec, sec. 3, lines 40 – 67, which implies this limitation because a trace flag is used trace messages originating from a processing

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unit), a limitation wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message (see spec, sec. 3, lines 58-67, which implies this limitation because the trace flag includes a message ID), a limitation wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message (see spec, sec. 4, lines 1-20, which implies this limitation because the location of messages in question are retrieved by a message checking program), and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message (see spec, sec. 4, lines 1-20, which implies this limitation because the origin node of the message is located as well).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hogan et al to include the use of a limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message in order to improve upon locating messages in a queue, as illustrated in sec. 3, lines 43-67 of Aldred et al.

The general concept of limitations for wherein the information included with the tracekey includes a type and size of the message is well known in the art as illustrated by Van Renesse et al, which teach a method including the limitation for wherein the information included with the tracekey includes a type and size of the message (see spec, sec. 8, lines 9-67, which implies this limitation because a trace handler also receives message headers specifying the size and type of the message).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hogan et al to include the use of a limitation for wherein the information included

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with the tracekey includes a type and size of the message in order to improve upon tracing messages in a queue, as illustrated in sec. 7, lines 37-67 of Van Renesse et al.

25. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Ho (Pub # US 2002/0156814) in view of Chandra et al (Pat # US 6,058,389).

In reference to claim 35, Ho teaches a method including the limitation of a vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007], which teaches this limitation because a vitria middleware is placed between applications to facilitate transfer of data between applications), an MQ series queue employing a non-publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0101], which teaches this limitation because a message queue used to store messages sent from applications on a network may be a MQ series queue), a limitation for a wrapper used to enable the MQ series queue to operate as an architecture (see e.g. [0101], which implies this limitation because a content wrapper is used to connect components within the network and for allowing an applications to communicate with each other), and a limitation for communicating messages between the mq series queue and the vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007] and e.g. [0101], which implies this limitation because applications (or vitria middleware components) may be able to communicates messages to an mq series queue while being connected by the content wrapper).

Ho teaches all the limitation discussed except for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue are well known

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in the art as illustrated by Chandra et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see spec, sec. 2, lines 40-50, which implies this limitation because a subscribing architecture is embedded in the system), and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue (see spec, sec. 10, lines 15-26, which implies this limitation because an external agent is used to route message queues, which may be MQ series queues, as discussed in sec. 1, lines 56-67).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of a limitation for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue in order to improve upon routing messages between network components and message queues, as implied in sec. 2, 25-67 of Chandra et al.

26. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Ho (Pub # US 2002/0156814) in view of Chandra et al (Pat # US 6,058,389) and Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780).

In reference to claim 36, Ho teaches a method including the limitation of a vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007], which teaches this limitation because a vitria middleware is placed between applications to facilitate transfer of data between applications), an MQ series queue employing a non-publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0101], which teaches this limitation because a message queue used to store messages sent from applications on a network may be a MQ series queue), a limitation for a wrapper used to enable the MQ series queue to operate as an architecture (see e.g. [0101], which implies this

limitation because a content wrapper is used to connect components within the network and for allowing an applications to communicate with each other), and a limitation for communicating messages between the mq series queue and the vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007] and e.g. [0101], which implies this limitation because applications (or vitria middleware components) may be able to communicates messages to an mq series queue while being connected by the content wrapper).

Ho teaches all the limitation discussed except for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue and a JMS queue employing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture, wherein the queue connector is further operable to subscribe with the JMS queue and communicate messages between the JMS queue and the Vitra business-ware component.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue are well known in the art as illustrated by Chandra et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see spec, sec. 2, lines 40-50, which implies this limitation because a subscribing architecture is embedded in the system), and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue (see spec, sec. 10, lines 15-26, which implies this limitation because an external agent is used to route message queues, which may be MQ series queues, as discussed in sec. 1, lines 56-67).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of a limitation for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue in

order to improve upon routing messages between network components and message queues, as implied in sec. 2, 25-67 of Chandra et al.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a JMS queue employing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture, wherein the queue connector is further operable to subscribe with the JMS queue and communicate messages between the JMS queue and the business-ware component is well known in the art as illustrated by Blevins et al, which teaches a limitation for a JMS queue employing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0067] – [0068], which implies this limitation because a JMS queue is able to employ a subscription notification method for subscribing components), and wherein the queue connector is further operable to subscribe with the JMS queue and communicate messages between the JMS queue and the business-ware component (see e.g. [0067], which implies this limitation because a JMS connector is used to route messages from the JMS queue to components within the network).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of providing a limitation for a JMS queue employing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture, wherein the queue connector is further operable to subscribe with the JMS queue and communicate messages between the JMS queue and the business-ware component in order to provide for effective messaging between components in a network, as implied in e.g. [0067] of Blevins et al.

27. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Ho (Pub # US 2002/0156814) in view of Chandra et al (Pat # US 6,058,389) and Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780).

In reference to claim 37, Ho teaches a method including the limitation of a vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007], which teaches this limitation because a vitria middleware is placed between applications to facilitate transfer of data between applications), an MQ series queue employing a non-publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0101], which teaches this limitation because a message queue used to store messages sent from applications on a network may be a MQ series queue), a limitation for a wrapper used to enable the MQ series queue to operate as an architecture (see e.g. [0101], which implies this limitation because a content wrapper is used to connect components within the network and for allowing an applications to communicate with each other), and a limitation for communicating messages between the mq series queue and the vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007] and e.g. [0101], which implies this limitation because applications (or vitria middleware components) may be able to communicates messages to an mq series queue while being connected by the content wrapper).

Ho teaches all the limitation discussed except for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue and a transaction component operable to verify that messages from the MQ series queue are received by the Vitria business-ware components before the messages are consumed.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue are well known

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in the art as illustrated by Chandra et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see spec, sec. 2, lines 40-50, which implies this limitation because a subscribing architecture is embedded in the system), and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue (see spec, sec. 10, lines 15-26, which implies this limitation because an external agent is used to route message queues, which may be MQ series queues, as discussed in sec. 1, lines 56-67).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of providing a limitation for a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue in order to improve upon routing messages between network components and message queues, as implied in sec. 2, 25-67 of Chandra et al.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a transaction component operable to verify that messages from the MQ series queue are received by the business-ware components before the messages are consumed is well known in the art as illustrated by Blevins et al, which teaches a limitation for verifying that the business component has received the message (see e.g. [0076], which teaches this limitation because a JMS property status header is established only upon receipt of a message).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of providing a limitation for a transaction component operable to verify that messages from the MQ series queue are received by the business-ware components before the messages are consumed in order to provide for effective messaging between components in a network, as implied in e.g. [0067] of Blevins et al.

28. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Ho (Pub # US 2002/0156814) in view of Chandra et al (Pat # US 6,058,389) and Hogan et al (Pat # US 5,799,156).

In reference to claim 38, Ho teaches a method including the limitation of a vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007], which teaches this limitation because a vitria middleware is placed between applications to facilitate transfer of data between applications), an MQ series queue employing a non-publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0101], which teaches this limitation because a message queue used to store messages sent from applications on a network may be a MQ series queue), a limitation for a wrapper used to enable the MQ series queue to operate as an architecture (see e.g. [0101], which implies this limitation because a content wrapper is used to connect components within the network and for allowing an applications to communicate with each other), and a limitation for communicating messages between the mq series queue and the vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007] and e.g. [0101], which implies this limitation because applications (or vitria middleware components) may be able to communicates messages to an mq series queue while being connected by the content wrapper).

Ho teaches all the limitation discussed except for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue and a logging component operable to record information related to the messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue are well known in the art as illustrated by Chandra et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see spec, sec. 2, lines 40-50, which implies this limitation because a subscribing architecture is embedded in the system), and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue (see spec, sec. 10, lines 15-26, which implies this limitation because an external agent is used to route message queues, which may be MQ series queues, as discussed in sec. 1, lines 56-67).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of providing a limitation for a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue in order to improve upon routing messages between network components and message queues, as implied in sec. 2, lines 25-67 of Chandra et al.

The general concept of a limitation for providing a logging component operable to record information related to the messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated is well known in the art as illustrated by Hogan et al, which teaches a teach a method including the limitation comprising and a logging component operable to record information related to the messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated (see spec, sec. 57, lines 1-10, which teaches this limitation because a log procedure receives the billing server terminate message in regards to the message communicated between the message queue and the subscribing component stating why the application was terminated).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of providing a limitation for a logging component operable to record information related to the messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated in order to improve upon detecting messages transmitted between network components and message queues, as implied in sec. 56, lines 26-42 of Hogan et al.

29. Claims 40-41 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Ho (Pub # US 2002/0156814) in view of Chandra et al (Pat # US 6,058,389), Hogan et al (Pat # US 5,799,156), and Aldred et al (Pat # US 6,654,805).

In reference to claims 40-41, Ho teaches a method including the limitation of a vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007], which teaches this limitation because a vitria middleware is placed between applications to facilitate transfer of data between applications), an MQ series queue employing a non-publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0101], which teaches this limitation because a message queue used to store messages sent from applications on a network may be a MQ series queue), a limitation for a wrapper used to enable the MQ series queue to operate as an architecture (see e.g. [0101], which implies this limitation because a content wrapper is used to connect components within the network and for allowing an applications to communicate with each other), and a limitation for communicating messages between the mq series queue and the vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007] and e.g. [0101], which implies this limitation because applications (or vitria middleware components) may be able to communicates messages to an mq series queue while being connected by the content wrapper).

Ho teaches all the limitation discussed except for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue and a logging component operable to record information related to the messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated, wherein the record includes a date and time associated with each message, and wherein the record includes a tracekey associated with each message, each tracekey including data relates to the origin of the message.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue are well known in the art as illustrated by Chandra et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see spec, sec. 2, lines 40-50, which implies this limitation because a subscribing architecture is embedded in the system), and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue (see spec, sec. 10, lines 15-26, which implies this limitation because an external agent is used to route message queues, which may be MQ series queues, as discussed in sec. 1, lines 56-67).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of a limitation for providing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture and a queue connector to subscribe with the MQ series queue in order to improve upon routing messages between network components and message queues, as implied in sec. 2, lines 25-67 of Chandra et al.

The general concept of a limitation for providing a logging component operable to record information related to the messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated and a limitation for wherein the record includes a date and time associated with

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each message are well known in the art as illustrated by Hogan et al, which teaches a teach a method including the limitation comprising and a logging component operable to record information related to the messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated (see spec, sec. 57, lines 1-10, which teaches this limitation because a log procedure receives the billing server terminate message in regards to the message communicated between the message queue and the subscribing component stating why the application was terminated) and a limitation for wherein the record includes a date and time associated with each message (see spec, sec. 57, lines 1-10, which teaches this limitation because the login message generated from the log procedure contains the time in which the application started and terminated).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of providing a limitation for a logging component operable to record information related to the messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated in order to improve upon detecting messages transmitted between network components and message queues, as implied in sec. 56, lines 26-42 of Hogan et al.

The general concept of limitations for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message are well known in the art as illustrated by Aldred et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message (see spec, sec. 3, lines 40 – 67, which implies this limitation because a trace flag is used trace messages originating from a processing unit) and wherein the information included with the

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trace-key includes an origin of the message (see spec, sec. 4, lines 1-20, which implies this limitation because the origin node of the message is located as well).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ho to include the use of a limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message in order to improve upon locating messages in a queue, as illustrated in sec. 3, lines 43-67 of Aldred et al.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Randy Scott whose telephone number is 571-270-1598. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs. 7:30-5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frantz Jules can be reached on 571-272-6681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

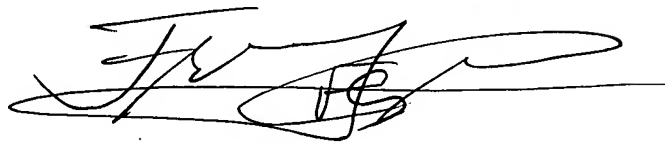
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R.A.S.

08 March 2007

FRANTZ JULES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frantz Jules', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large 'F' and a cursive 'J'.